

Cragfont,
On Route 25,
5 mi. N.E. of Gallatin, Tenn.

HABS No. TENN-82 HABS
TENN.
73-GALV
2.

PHOTOGRAPHS
WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA
District of Tennessee

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
CENTRAL UNIT—ST. LOUIS

Historic American Buildings Survey
J. Frazer Smith, District Officer
Goodwyn Institute Bldg., Memphis, Tenn.

"CRAGFONT"
(Home of Gen. James Winchester)
Near Gallatin, Sumner County, Tennessee.

Owner. The McMurtree family, RFD - Gallatin, Tenn.

Date of Erection. Completed 1802.

Architect. Unknown.

Builder. Gen. James Winchester.

Present Condition. Due to the probability that the house has been out of the hands of the descendants of Gen. Winchester for quite a while, it has not received interested or intelligent care. It is in a very bad state of neglect and disrepair, especially concerning the north or rear wing. Originally there were two long porches extending the entire length of the rear wing on either side, but the porch on the left side is now entirely gone and the porch on the right is falling apart. Certain places of the wall show definite signs of bulging to an almost dangerous degree. The interior woodwork is in fairly good condition, and the present occupants do seem to take an uncertain sort of interest in preserving the interior of the house, possibly because so many people from all over the country have visited the place to see this woodwork and especially one of the mantels. The gardens and lake have entirely disappeared and the family cemetery is completely over-grown with weeds and small bushes. A few of the physical remains indicate a vague idea of the grounds and improvements prior to their disappearance.

Number of Stories. The main section of the house and the wing are both two stories but access to the second floor of the wing is by a special stair and not accessible from the second floor of the main section.

Materials of Construction. Foundations - exterior walls, chimney and major interior walls are solid stone. Floors, as typical of the time, are heavy hand hewn timbers with random width finish. The roof was originally hand split shingles, and still is so, but apparently is not the original roof. Gray marble

window sills are used throughout and the breast of the fire-places are of black marble. Woodwork of the house very delicately handled as will be described later in this survey.

Other Existing Records. The house together with an historical sketch of the family is included in "The History of Homes and Gardens of Tennessee" published by the Parthenon Press of Nashville 1936 for the Garden Study Club of Nashville. A biographical history of Gen. Winchester with certain reference to the house is included in "Tennessee, The Volunteer State" by John Trotwood Moore. Reference is made by a gentleman whose name was Michaux of France in his writings concerning trips in America. Reference is also made to the family connection between this house and Castalian Springs, another subject in the HABS in Tennessee.*

Additional Data. The long hard drive up a dangerous and rocky lane from the highway to Cragfont is a fitting introduction to the atmosphere of what is to come at the end of the drive. Situated on the very top of a craggy and almost precipitous hill, Cragfont looks down on the approaching visitor with all the hauteur and dignity befitting the position of eminence so aristocratically occupied by its builder, Gen. James Winchester.

It is a large limestone house presenting to the visitor a bold, sheer facade of gray stone laid evenly, closely and to a large scale, broken only by the necessary window and door openings. Very little detail is employed, but that which is, is in excellent taste and execution. Absolute symmetry is carried out in the design, there being five window openings at the second floor and four window openings and the entrance at the first floor. Four smaller barred cellar windows also occur directly beneath the four principal windows and an even smaller window occurs on either side of the entrance steps. A complete but delicate wood cornice runs the distance of the facade returning on itself and having no projection on the end gables. The facade is further characterized by eight large iron stars, being the washers on the ends of iron rods extending through the house in the first and second floor

construction for the purpose of holding the massive walls upright. Large keystone jack-arches span all the openings, and enormous moldings, sills and frames define the windows. The entrance is only accentuated by a simple transom and stone steps leading up to the door. No exterior shutters were employed but interior shutters folding into the jambs are used on the first floor. A large stone chimney occurs at each gabled end - so wide are they that each embraces two fire-places in separated rooms. No windows pierce the gable ends. Extending to the rear of the house is a long two story wing to form a "T" plan. Two story porches occur on either side of the wing but not extending around the end and terminating against the main, or front section of the house. On the interior a typical center stair hall is flanked on the left by the large parlor extending across the entire end of the house, and on the right by the music room and another parlor. The parlor to the left is entered through a large doorway with paneled jambs, opposite which is a great mantel extending from floor to ceiling and elaborately executed in delicate woodwork. Much attention has been brought to the house by this mantel alone and many offers by Eastern collectors have been refused by the present owner. A rich chair rail extends around the room at sill height and of the same profile as the sill. Great care was exercised in this feature as the sill and apron are of marble, meeting perfectly with the rail. The windows are set in deep panel reveals out of which open the interior shutters occurring in sections divided at the meeting rail of the sash. The same details and careful workmanship of this room are also carried out in the other rooms of the first floor.

At this point it seems fitting to digress from the architectural description to comment on the apparent culture and artistic appreciation of Gen. Winchester that inspired the creation of this dream. He had come into Tennessee from Maryland and brought with him a poignant desire to build a home and gardens equal to those with which he was familiar in his home State. The entire program was carried out with that one thought, and the expense he resorted to in achieving this end was commented on by Michaux, a gentleman from France, who in 1802 travelled through middle

Tennessee and recorded in his writings that "the workmen employed to finish the inside were brought from Baltimore, a distance of nearly 700 miles". The General's own native individuality was expressed in the building into his house an enormous ball room, and from all accounts this was the first such luxury to be incorporated in a private home in the State. The natives of this section still tell retold stories of the magnificent balls given at Cragfont and of the lovely ladies and gentlemen dancing through the doors and onto the porches to find romance to the accompaniment of the soft light of the stars, the lovely aroma of the nearby gardens and the music of the long forgotten tunes.

But, returning to the description of the house, we find that Cragfont departs from the conventional Tennessee plan after leaving the front or main section (the reader is referred to the accompanying plan that the description and relative position of the rooms, etc. may be better understood). At the rear of the central stair hall a door opens into a cross hall in the wing to the rear. This hall affords circulation between the two porches on either side of the wing. Immediately beyond this cross hall is located the dining room; back of which and slightly lower is the kitchen. Not connected by a doorway but separated by a wall is the last room of the building, the smoke house, which extends the full two stories. This location of the smoke house in the residence proper is, so far as we know, unique.

The second floor of the front section is typical of the period and except for the unusual care and workmanship, differs little from the usual. The second floor of the wing is not accessible to the second floor of the front section but is accessible by means of a small circular stair located in the wall on the first floor between the cross hall and the dining room. The room above, served by this circular stair, is the famous ball room and occupies all the space above the cross hall and dining room below. The ball room opens out onto the second floor porches on either side and affords an ideal view of the gardens and lake

in the fore ground and the farm lands in the distance. Immediately back of the ball room is another room over the kitchen, the use of which we have been unable to determine. Back of this is the upper part of the smoke house -- the last space in the building.

Leaving the house we find only fragmentary remains and indications of the luxuriant gardens that flourished to the right of the house and lay between the lake to the back and the almost sheer slope to the front. Letters, stories and a few physical remains indicate that the garden was to the right of the house and was reached by a main walk taking off at right angles to the rear wing. The walk appears to have passed beds of perennials, sweet herbs, etc. and led to a tea-house which composed the principal point of interest. Beyond the tea-house and continuing in the same direction the main walk extended to beds of strawberries, raspberries, etc. Another major walk intersected the main walk at right angles to and at the point of the tea-house and led to the lake at the rear and to the rose gardens and terraces to the front. The gardens of Cragfont were reputed to be the most pretentious of that time in the State and did credit to Winchester's aim of building a setting comparable to those he had witnessed in his home State. The remainder of the grounds around the house on all sides were treated with large trees and a center walk to the door was lined with cedars. To the rear and reached by another walk was located the traditional family cemetery.

While it can be seen by the photographs that Cragfont has lost, by neglect, its atmosphere of grandeur, and while cows graze lazily over the spot where once bloomed the loveliness of its gardens, and while the lake has been drained and now yawns an open hollow, and while the remains of Gen. Winchester lie under a granite monument in the weed-grown cemetery, the place is still inspiring to all who visit the site and who stand and gaze at the magnitude and strength of the austere structure, and revel in the courage and determination necessary to hack out of the primeval forest

the space necessary and erect thereon so lasting a monument to the virtues that created it.

* * * * *

In order that we may fully understand the personality of the man whose dreams and activities were so grand as regards his house, we feel that some sketch of his life, so filled with activity, should be given. The following facts relative to Gen. Winchester were taken from "Tennessee, The Volunteer State" by John Trotwood Moore:

He was born Feb. 6th, 1752 in Carroll County, Maryland, near Westminster, a town laid off by his father, William Winchester. It seems only natural that the son of William Winchester be a man to originate and plan great developments, and he did, as will be told later in this account.

In 1776 he enlisted in the Revolutionary War as a private in the Third Maryland Regiment, a part of Washington's Army, and was commissioned a lieutenant in May 1778 for bravery. He was wounded and taken prisoner while assisting in covering Washington's retreat at the battle of Long Island and was held captive on a prison boat for a year after which he was exchanged and rejoined his regiment in the South under General Nathaniel Greene ** with whom he served to the end of the Revolutionary War. During this service under General Greene he took part in several battles and was at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. After the war he was commissioned captain in 1782. Soon after the war he came into Sumner County, took up his residence near Bledsoe Station -- acquiring extensive lands and building his famous stone mansion which he called "Cragfont".

In 1787 he was appointed by Governor Caswell of North Carolina "A Captain of the Horse in Sumner County", and in 1788 was appointed lieutenant colonel by Governor Samuel Johnston of North Carolina to command a regi-

ment of militia in Sumner County. In 1789 he was appointed by Governor Daniel Smith "An Inspector to the Brigade of the Militia of Mero District". He was a delegate to the North Carolina Convention which refused to ratify the Constitution of the United States. Married Susan Black of Sumner County. In 1790, after much local activity, was appointed by Governor William Blount "Lieutenant Colonel, Commandant of the Regiment of Militia of Sumner", and also was made Justice of the Peace.

He was very active in quelling Indian riots and disturbances until 1794 when he centered practically all of his activities in private business and in partnership with William Cage. This partnership lasted until the latter's death. He was appointed in 1794 by President Washington a member of the Legislative Council of the Southwest territory and was in 1796, at the birth of the State of Tennessee, the first Speaker of the Senate. Prior to his becoming Speaker of the Senate in 1796, he was appointed in 1795 Brigadier General of Mero District and re-appointed in 1796 by Governor Sevier of Tennessee. He held this position of Brigadier General until the War of 1812, the second war with England, when he was appointed, on April 8th, by President Madison a Brigadier General in the United States Army. He was unfortunate in this war in being defeated in the battle of the River Raisin and was captured and confined in a Quebec prison until 1814, when he was released. He returned home and was received with the utmost respect and confidence by his fellow citizens. The war, however, was not over and he was ordered to New Orleans and was stationed at Mobile where he commanded a large district.

After the war was over he resigned and returned to Cragfont where he lived until 1819 when he was appointed commissioner to determine and mark the southern boundary of West Tennessee. He was one of the founders of Memphis and it is said gave the town its name. Its early development was his last important work. He died at Cragfont on July 26th, 1826.

*Marriage into this family by the builder of Castalian Springs is included in HABS-TENN-#81.

**Reference to HABS-TENN-#84 - Zion Church.

Dr. Oct. 22, '36, T.W.

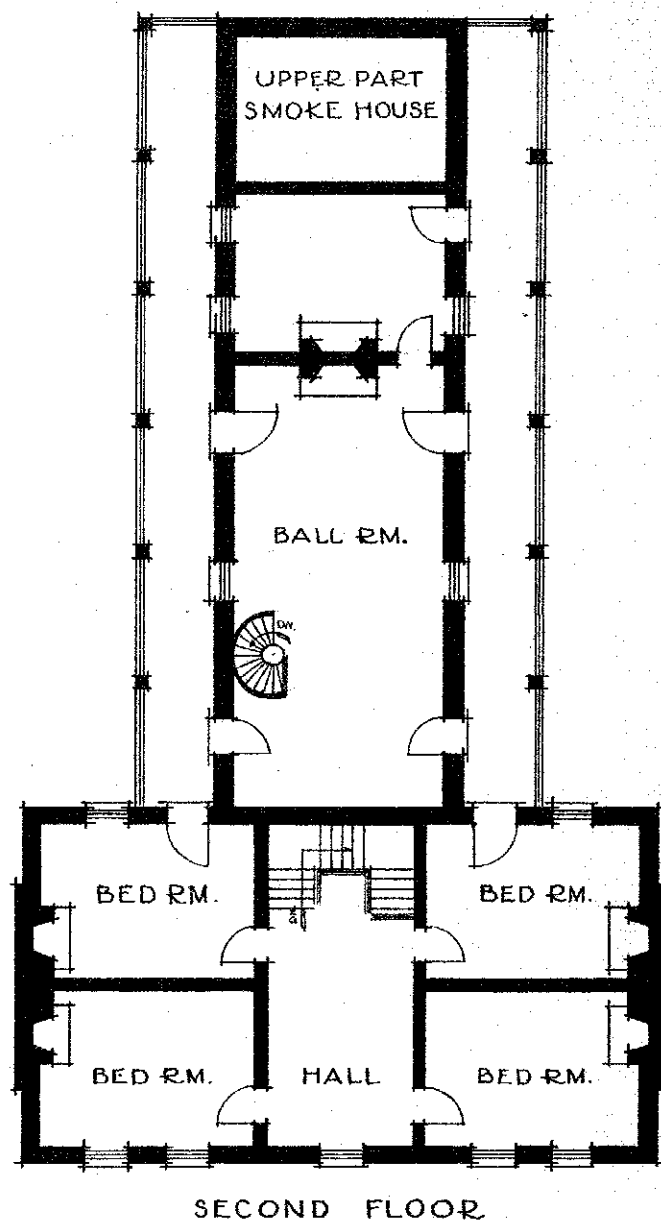
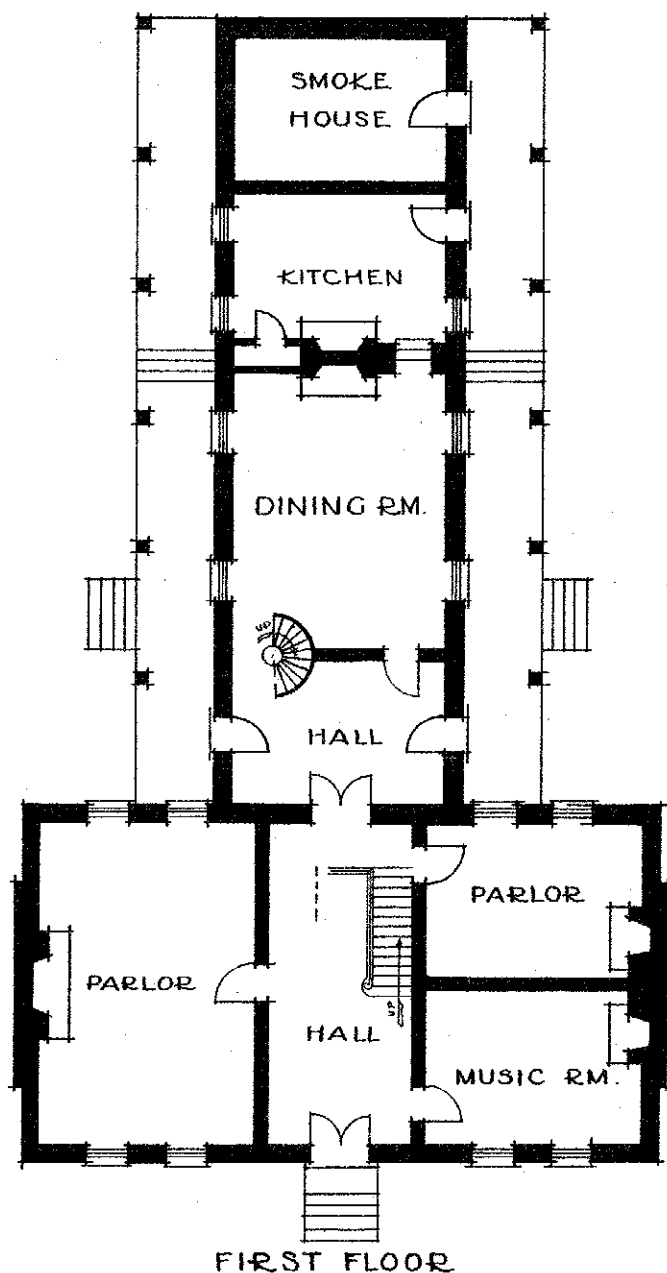
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"CRAGFONT"
(Home of Gen. James Winchester)
Near Gallatin, Sumner County, Tenn.

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CRAGFONT

"Cragfont" (General James Winchester House)
Seven miles east of Gallatin on Highway 25
Gallatin Vicinity
Sumner County
Tennessee

HABS No. TENN-82

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An addendum to
"Cragfont" (General Winchester House)
Gallatin Vicinity, Sumner County
Tennessee
in HABS Catalogs (1941, 1959)

PHOTOGRAPHS
WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

Historic American Buildings Survey
Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240

"CRAGFONT" (GENERAL JAMES WINCHESTER HOUSE)

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An addendum to
"Cragfont" (General Winchester House)
Gallatin Vicinity, Sumner County
Tennessee
in HABS Catalogs (1941, 1959)

Location: Seven miles east of Gallatin on Highway 25, Gallatin
Vicinity, Sumner County, Tennessee
Latitude: 36°24'09" Longitude: 86°20'30"

Present Owner: The State of Tennessee

Present Occupant: Maintained by the Association for the Preservation
of Tennessee Antiquities

Present Use: Museum

Statement of
Significance: This house is the largest and most architecturally
refined of several native stone structures erected in
Sumner County, Tennessee, in the late 18th and early
19th centuries. It was the home of General James
Winchester, who figures prominently in early
Tennessee political and military affairs.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Date of erection: 1802. The house is described by F. A. Michaux in Travels to the Westward of the Allegheny Mountains in the States of Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee in the Year 1802, page 254, as "a stone house that was building" for General Winchester.
2. Architect: The names of the builders are unknown. Michaux wrote: "The workmen employed to finish the inside came from Baltimore, a distance of nearly 700 miles. . . . There are so few of the inhabitants that build in this manner, masons being still scarcer than carpenters or joiners."
3. Original and subsequent owners: The house was built for General James Winchester, a Revolutionary officer who came to the Cumberland River Country in 1785. At his death in 1826, he willed it to his youngest son, George Washington Winchester, who owned it until 1864. At that time it was deeded to J. Embry Sweeney. Sweeney sold it in 1882 to Joe Miller, who in turn sold it in 1887 to Harvey Chenault. Chenault kept it only a short while, selling it again the same year to T. I. Littleton and Joe Wright. W. H. B. Satterwhite bought it in 1890 and continued to own it until 1931, when it was purchased by E. B. McMurtry. The State

of Tennessee bought the house and thirteen acres from McMurtry in 1958.

4. Original plans and construction: The original plan and construction are described by Michaux as follows: "We likewise saw, en passant, General Winchester who was at a stone house that was building for him on the road; this mansion considering the country, bore the external marks of grandeur; it consisted of four large rooms on the ground floor, one story and a garret The stones are of a chalky nature; there are no others in all that part of Tennessee except round flints."

Cragfont is a T-shaped house consisting of the main block which contains a central hall flanked by one large room on the left of the entrance and two smaller ones on the right, the same arrangement on both floors. The central hall opens on to a smaller hall to the rear, which with the two rooms beyond it form the stem of the "T." Experts in early construction methods who have examined the structure believe that the first story of this wing to the rear was constructed at the same time as the main block of the house. If hallways are not considered, the number of rooms would then agree with Michaux's description.

5. Alterations and additions: At an unknown date, but prior to 1825, a second story of brick was added to the rear wing and a two-story brick smokehouse attached as a part of the wing. Galleries were also built on the east and west sides of the wing. Family history tells of a ball held in 1825 in the larger of the two upstairs rooms in the addition, honoring the visit of the Marquis de Lafayette.

Over the years, Cragfont has suffered more from neglect than from alterations or additions.

A letter written in 1934 by Susan Winchester Scales (Mrs. Dabney Minor) describes the only significant changes prior to its restoration: "I was heartbroken when I went with my son several years ago to see the ruin wrought by time and human agencies. To be sure the massive walls and the splendid woodwork and the lovely old stairway are still there, but the handsome front door has been replaced by a cheap one with glass in the upper part and stone steps there were broken and worn and the colonial windows replaced with larger ones out of keeping with the period of the structure. Even the hinges of the doors have been sacrificed to antique collectors at a price."

After its purchase by the State of Tennessee in 1958,

restoration on the house was begun. The windows referred to above were replaced with copies of an original sash found in the attic. A new door in keeping with the style of the house was designed by Nashville architect Grinton Parrent. A shingle roof replaced the tin one, and the dormer windows which an investigation of the third floor attic had revealed to have been original to the house, were restored.

The galleries on the east and west sides of the north wing of the house which had collapsed were restored. Their appearance was derived from remnants of the original.

The house is now the subject of both constructional and historical research as every effort is made to recreate its original appearance.

B. Historical Events and Persons Connected with the Structure:

The house was built for General James Winchester, an officer in the Revolutionary War, who came to Tennessee soon after the War and was active in political and military affairs of the State until his death in 1826.

He was born February 6, 1752, in Carroll County, Maryland, near Westminster. In 1776 he enlisted as a private in the Third Maryland Regiment which was a part of Washington's Army. In May 1778 he received a lieutenant's commission for bravery. While assisting in covering Washington's retreat following the battle of Long Island, Winchester was wounded and captured by the British. After a year's captivity on a prison boat he was exchanged and rejoined his regiment, which was then in the South under General Nathaniel Greene. He served with General Greene until the end of the war, taking part in several battles, and was at Yorktown when Cornwallis surrendered.

After the war he was promoted to captain in 1782. In 1785, he came to Tennessee, where he acquired extensive land holdings. In 1787 Governor Caswell of North Carolina appointed him "A Captain of the Horse in Sumner County," and in 1788 he was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel, in command of a regiment of militia. In 1789 he was appointed by North Carolina's Governor Daniel Smith "An Inspector to the Brigade of the Militia of Mero District." Mero District included the area of Middle Tennessee. During this period Winchester married Susan Black of Sumner County. He also served as a delegate to the North Carolina Convention which refused to ratify the Constitution of the United States.

After his appointment by Governor William Blount as "Lieutenant Colonel, Commandant of the Regiment of Sumner County," he was

active in quelling Indian riots and disturbances along the frontier. After 1794, he was active in business enterprises with his partner William Gage and in private business as well. In 1794, he became a member by appointment of President George Washington of the Legislative Council of the Southwest Territory. He became a Brigadier General of the Mero District in 1795 and in 1796 was re-appointed to that rank by John Sevier, Tennessee's first governor. Also in 1796, at the birth of Tennessee as a state, he was the Speaker of the Tennessee Senate.

During the War of 1812, Winchester was appointed a Brigadier General in the United States Army by President James Madison. Late in 1812 Winchester, with a band of recruits from Kentucky and Ohio, marched to the defense of a French settlement on the Raisin River near Lake Erie. On January 22, 1813, the small army was the victim of a surprise attack by the British and their Indian allies. Winchester, separated from his troops, was captured, and induced to surrender on the promise of a safe conduct for the settlers and sick and wounded soldiers. However, on the next day, the safe conduct failed when Indians set fire to the settlement, burning and killing its occupants as they attempted to escape.

General Winchester was held in a Quebec prison until 1814. Upon release he was ordered to New Orleans and was stationed at Mobile, where he commanded a large district. At the end of the war he resigned his commission and returned to Cragfont.

In 1819 he was appointed commissioner to determine and mark the boundary of West Tennessee. Along with Andrew Jackson and John Overton, he founded the city of Memphis. The development of this city was his last major work. He died at Cragfont on July 26, 1826.

C. Sources of Information:

1. Old views: No drawings or pictures of the house in its early days have come to light.

2. Bibliography:

a. Primary and unpublished sources:

Association for Preservation of Tennessee Antiquities,
Sumner County Chapter. Cragfont Files.

b. Secondary and published sources:

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Were the Winners." The /Nashville/ Tennessean,
December 22, 1968, pp. 1-B and 3-B.

Prepared by John W. Kiser
Architectural Historian
National Park Service
Summer 1971

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: This house is the largest and most architecturally refined of several native stone structures erected in Sumner County, Tennessee, in the late 18th and early 19th centuries.
2. Condition of fabric: Excellent.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Over-all dimensions: This T-shaped house measures 56'-8" across the front facade (five bays) by 96'-3". The main block is two stories high with basement; the wing is two-and-a-half stories high.
2. Foundations: Tennessee limestone.
3. Wall construction, finish and color: Tennessee limestone of rough finish and medium gray color. The north wall of the smoke-house is brick on the upper level.

"CRAGFONT"

(GENERAL JAMES WINCHESTER HOUSE)

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4. Structural system, framing: Mortised floor framing. Hand hewn member, representative sizes: 3" x 11" floor joist at 23" on center, 10" x 14" beam.
5. Porches: Eight-foot wooden porches extend on both levels and on both sides of the north wing. The north half of the east porch is brick on the lower level; the north half of the west porch is stone on the lower level.
6. Chimneys: There is a large chimney on both the east and the west end of the main block; there is also a chimney in the north wing that serves the dining room, the kitchen, and the levels above.
7. Openings:
 - a. Doorways and doors: The central doorway (new) on the main facade contains double wooden doors with three recessed panels in each leaf and an eight-light transom above. Doors onto the upstairs porch have three lights over one recessed panel. Other exterior doors are of the six-flush-panel-christian-door type.
 - b. Windows and shutters: In the main block the windows are twelve-over-twelve-light double-hung sash on the lower level, and twelve-over-eight-light double-hung sash on the upper level; all have operable two-panel shutters. In general, the windows in the north wing are six-over-six light double-hung sash on the upper level and twelve-over-eight-light double-hung sash on the lower level.
8. Roof:
 - a. Shape, covering: The main block has a simple pitch roof with asbestos shingles, as does the north wing.
 - b. Cornice, eaves: The main block has an elaborate cornice with modillions and billet molding. There are copper gutters and downspouts on both the main block and the north wing.
 - c. Dormers: Two dormers on each side of the north wing open into the third level.
9. Hardware: Seven large, six-pointed stars on the main facade connect to iron tie-rods within the walls to serve as braces.

C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor plans:

- a. Basement: There are three rooms in the basement under the main block. Access to the most westerly room is had via stairs from the west porch; a door connects the west and the center basement room. Access to the east room may be had only via stairs from the east porch.
 - b. Main level: The central entry hall of the main block contains the stairs which lead to the second level. Off the hall to the left is the parlor; to the right are the sitting room and the plantation office. The central hall opens on a smaller hall to the rear, which with the rooms beyond it form the stem of the T. The back hall opens into the dining room and contains a stairway to the dancing room above. The dining room opens into the kitchen. Access to the smokehouse may be had only from the exterior--via a doorway off the east porch.
 - c. Second level: The main staircase rises to the central hall of the second floor, which opens into a large bedroom on the west end and two smaller bedrooms on the east. Exterior doors connect the bedrooms with the second-level porches. From each of the second-level porches, a door opens to the dancing room--which is also accessible via a staircase from the north wing hallway of the first floor.
 - d. Third level: Stairs in the dancing room rise to the two rooms on the third level.
2. Stairways: The principal stairway is located on the east side of the main entrance hall. It is an open-well, open-string, half-turn stair with landing, ascending in two runs to the second floor. It has a molded handrail and square balusters, three to the tread--except the bottom tread, which has six balusters. The handrail terminates in a spiral supported by the newel post and the six balusters. There are ornamental stringer brackets; the stair risers are painted with a decorative design. Another stairway leads from the hallway in the north wing to the two levels above. Access to the basement is had by way of stairs from the exterior.
3. Flooring: The flooring is random-width ash downstairs and poplar upstairs.
4. Wall and ceiling finish: Wall finish is plaster on wooden lath.

5. Doorways and doors: Christian doors with six flush panels arranged in three tiers. The doorways have shouldered architrave trim.
6. Special decorative features: There is a 36" wainscot throughout the house. The wooden lintel at the kitchen fireplace measures 14- $\frac{1}{2}$ " x 20- $\frac{1}{2}$ " x 12'.
7. Hardware: 8"w x 5"h x 1"d door latch.

D. Site:

1. General setting and orientation: The house is situated on the top of a hill and faces south-southeast over the gently rolling hills of the surrounding countryside.
2. Outbuildings: A log cabin is located north of the house. Built by the Association for the Preservation of Tennessee Antiquities, it is used as a residence for the custodian.

Prepared by Roy C. Pledger
Supervisory Architect
National Park Service
August 3, 1970

PART III. PROJECT INFORMATION

These records were made during the summer of 1971 as part of a co-operative project of the National Park Service, the Tennessee Historical Commission, and the Historic Sites Federation of Tennessee. The work represented the second phase of an extensive recording program to document the historic architecture of Middle Tennessee and involved the recording of structures in the counties surrounding Nashville.

The project was under the direction of James C. Massey, at that time Chief of the Historic American Buildings Survey. Supervisor of the recording team was Prof. Roy C. Pledger of Texas A & M University. The team was composed of John W. Kiser, Architectural Historian (University of Tennessee); Daryl P. Fortier, Architect (University of Minnesota); and student architects Gilbert M. Glaubinger (Rhode Island School of Design), Steve P. Roberts (Ohio State University), and Barry S. Williams (Texas A & M University). Photographs were made by Jack E. Boucher, HABS staff photographer.

Addendum to:

Cragfont (General James Winchester House)
Gallatin vicinity
Sumner County
Tennessee

HABS No. TN-82

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TENN
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REDUCED COPIES OF MEASURED DRAWINGS

Historic American Buildings Survey
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C.

ADDENDUM TO

CRAGFONT

(General James Winchester House)

Highway 25

Gallatin vicinity

Sumner County

Tennessee

HABS No. TN-82

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XEROGRAPHIC COPIES OF COLOR TRANSPARENCIES

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

National Park Service

Department of the Interior

Washington, D.C. 20001